

## BOT

*Bot.* The boy was worthy to be praised,  
And Stimulation has often made me long.  
To hear, like him, so soft, so sweet a song. *Dryden's Paph.*  
*Bo'trvoid.* *adj.* [*botrvoid*, Fr.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescences, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallic hue. *Woodward of Pessils.*  
*Bot.* *n. f.* [*without a singular.*] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bot*: this house is turned upside down since Robin the ostler died. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*  
*BOTTLE.* *n. f.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The shepherd's homely curds,  
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,  
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it was as men shake a bottle, to see if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*  
Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine,  
Let thy clean bottle be entirely dry. *King's of Mount.*  
He threw into the enemy's ships earthen bottles filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder, and made them fly. *Arbutnot on Cairns.*

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.  
Sir, you shall say, and take t'other bottle. *Spect. N° 462.*

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up.  
Methinks I have a great desire to a bottle of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shaksp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

But I should wither in one day, and pass  
To a lock of hay, that am a bottle of grass. *Donne.*

To bottle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in bottles.  
You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to bottle. *Morimer's Husbandry.*

When a hoghead of wine is to be bottled off, with your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

*Bot'tle* is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking friend; *bottle-companion*.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison Spect. N° 89.*

*Bot'tleflower.* *n. f.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a squamose hairy calyx; the disk of the flower is almost plain, but the outer florets, round the borders, are large, tubulous, and deeply cut in; these outer florets are always barren, but the inner florets have a single naked seed succeeding each. The species are, 1. The greater broad-leaved blue-bottle, commonly called *globe-flower*. 2. The greater narrow-leaved blue-bottle, or *globe-flower*. 3. The purple sweet sultan. 4. *Corn-bottle*, with a white flower. The first and second sorts are a-biding plants, which increase greatly by their creeping roots. The *sweet sultans* will begin to flower, and continue till the frost prevents them. The *corn-bottles* were also annuals, which, for the diversity of their flowers, were propagated in gardens; but of late years they are almost excluded. *Millar.*

*Bot'tlescrew.* *n. f.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

*Bot'tom.* *n. f.* [born, Saxon; *bottom*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.  
Shallow brooks that flow'd to clear,  
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the ground-work.  
On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same bottom. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.  
In the purlieu stands a sheep-cote,  
West of this place; down in the neighbour bottom. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

On both the shores of that fruitful bottom, which I have before mentioned, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be seen; the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plane, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in a bottom. *Bentley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.  
His propofals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the bottom, that, if there be any mistake in them, no body may be misled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.  
But there's no bottom, none,  
In my voluptuousness. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

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7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.  
As I return, I will fetch off these justices: I do see the bottom of justice shallow: how subject we old men are to the vice of lying! *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.  
He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the bottom of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. *Addison.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.  
A bawling vessel was he captain of,  
With which, such scathful grapple did he make  
With the most noble bottom of our fleet. *Shaksp. T. Night.*

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted;  
Nor to one place. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

We have memory, not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our bottom. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He's a foolish seaman,  
That when his ship is sinking, will not  
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Donham's Sephy.*

He puts to sea upon his own bottom; holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. *Norris.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers,  
The freights of flitting ghosts in his thin bottom bears. *Dryden.*

10. A chance; an adventure; or security.  
He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one bottom. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

We are embarked with them on the same bottom, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. *Spect. N° 273.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.  
This whole argument will be like bottoms of thread, close wound up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The silkworms finish their bottoms in about fifteen days.  
Each Christmas they accounts did clear,  
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

12. BOTTOM of a lane. The lowest end.

13. BOTTOM of beer. The grounds, or dregs.  
To Bot'tom. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support.  
They may have something of obscurity, as being bot'tomed upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is bot'tomed upon self-love. *Celiver on Pride.*

The grounds upon which we bot'tom our reasonings, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Every action is supposed to be bot'tomed upon some principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.  
Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,  
Left it should ravel, and be good to none,  
You must provide to bot'tom it on me. *Shaksp. T. G. of Ver.*

To Bot'tom. *v. n.* To rest upon as its support.  
Find out upon what foundation any proposition, advanced, bottoms; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

Bot'tomed. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Having a bottom; it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Bot'tomless. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom; shallow.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?  
Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shaksp. T. And.*

Him the Almighty pow'r  
Hur'd headlong, flaming from th' ethereal sky,  
To *bottomless* perdition. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i. l. 47.*

Bot'tomry. *n. f.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but, if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

BOUCHER. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of pear.

BOUD. *n. f.* An insect which breeds in malt; called also a *weevil*.

To Bouge. *v. n.* [*boige*, Fr.] To swell out.

Bough. *n. f.* [born, Saxon; the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

He saw a vine-labourer, that, finding a bough broken, took a branch of the same bough, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,  
And at his feet their laurel boughs did throw. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

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From the bough  
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Parad. Lost, b. ix.*

As the dove's flight did guide *Aeneas*, now  
May thine conduct me to the golden bough. *Denham.*

Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady boughs,  
They speak their passions in repeated vows. *Rescannon.*

See how, on every bough, the birds express,  
In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

'Twas all her joy the rip'ning fruits to tend,  
And see the boughs with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

BOUGHT. *pret.* of *to buy*; which see.

BOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *to buy*.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot.  
His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds;  
Whole wreathed boughs whenever he unfolds,  
And thick entangled knots adown does slack. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

Immortal verse,  
Such as the meeting soul may pierce  
In notes, with many a winding thought  
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.  
The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the bough of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. l.*

BOULLON. *n. f.* [French.]

BOULDER. *n. f.* [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dict.*

To Boul't. *v. a.* See To Bolt.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, says *Skinner*, from the noun.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.  
The fright awak'd Arcite with a start,  
Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

Just as I was putting out my light, another bounce: as hard as he can knock. *Swift's Bickerstaff detected.*

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap.  
High nonfence is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but fets, and flies, and bounces, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquor. *Add. Whig Exam.*

Rous'd by the noise,  
And musical clatter,  
They bounce from their nests,  
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the malif of the triple head;  
Away the bare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

3. To boast; to bully: a sense used only in familiar speech.

4. To be bold, or strong.  
Forsooth the bounding Amazon,  
Your buskin'd mistress, and your warrior love,  
To Thebes must be wedded. *Shaksp. Midsum. Night's Dr.*

BOUNCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow.  
The bounce burst open the door; the scornful fair  
Relentless look'd, and saw him beat his quiv'ring feet in air. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden crack or noise.  
What cannoner begot this lusty blood?  
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and bounce;  
He gives the bastinado with his tongue. *Shaksp. K. John.*

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,  
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;  
This with the loudest bounce me fore amaz'd,  
That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat; in low language.

BOUNCER. *n. f.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener.

BOUND. *n. f.* [from *bind*.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.  
Illimitable ocean! without bound;  
Without dimension; where length, breadth, and height,  
And time, and place, are lost. *Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 892.*

Those vast Scythian regions were separated by the common natural bounds, of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marshes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's bounds,  
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal bounds,  
Which flaming Phlegethon furrounds,  
Sad Orpheus fought his comfort lost. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.  
Hath he set bounds between their love and me?  
I am their mother, who shall bar me from them. *Rich. III.*

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,  
And knows no bound, but makes his pow'r his shores. *Denb.*

Any bounds made with body, even adamant walls, are far from putting a stop to the mind, in its farther progress in space. *Locke.*

3. From *to bound*, *v. n.* A leap; a jump; a spring.

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Do but note a wild and wanton herd,  
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

The horses started with a sudden bound,  
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Addison Ovid.*

Dextrous he 'scapes the coach with nimble bounds,  
Whilst ev'ry honest tongue stop thief rebounds. *Gay.*

4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward disgusts are but the first bound of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.  
A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side,  
With treble walls, which Phlegethon furrounds,  
Whose fire flood the burning empire bounds. *Dryden's Enn.*

2. To refrain; to confine.  
Take but degree away, untune that string,  
The bounded waters  
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,  
And make a top of all this solid globe. *Shaksp. Tr. and Cr.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bound*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.  
My mother's blood  
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this snifter  
Bounds in my fire's. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Torissmond appear'd,  
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,  
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads. *Dryden.*

Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds,  
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*

When sudden through the woods a bounding stag  
Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river. *Rowe.*

Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance  
Two sprightly youths, to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.  
Mark then a bounding valour in our English,  
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,  
Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shaksp. H. V.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.  
If I might buffet for any love, or bound my horse for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and fit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

If love, ambitious, fought a match of birth,  
Whose veins bound richer blood than lady Blanch. *Rich. III.*

BOUND. *participle passive of bind.*  
Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office from myself;  
being so much bound as I am for my education. *Sidney, b. ii.*

This is Antonio,  
To whom I am so infinitely bound.—  
—You should in all sense be much bound to him;  
For, as I hear, he was much bound for you. *Merch. of Ven.*

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,  
To nature none more bound. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were bound to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to bring into the field. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

They summoned the governour to deliver it to them, or else they would not leave one stone upon another. To which the governour made no other reply, than that he was not bound to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

BOUND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; intending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom most it doth concern,  
Said he; but whither with such hasty flight  
Art thou now bound? for well might I discern  
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

To be bound for a port one desires extremely, and fail to it, with a fair gale, is very pleasant. *Temple.*

Will we fought your shores, and hither bound,  
The port to long desire'd, at length we found. *Dryden.*

BOUNDARY. *n. f.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound.  
He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass all boundaries of laws, and reverence to his authority. *K. Charles.*

Sensation and reflection are the boundaries of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*

Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must appear, by pursuing them within the boundaries of duty. *Rogers.*

BOUNDEN. *participle passive of bind.*  
Hereafter, in a better world than this,  
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—  
—I rest much bounden to you: fare you well. *Shaksp.*

We also most humbly besought him to accept of us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever men on earth were bounden. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To be careful for a provision of all necessities for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a bounden duty. *Rogers.*